RCI-5 - Rate Design

Benefit/Cost of Reducing CO_2e:

Arizona:	16 MMt between 2007-2020; 0.9% of 2020 emissions; $-63/ton
New Mexico:	3.6 MMt between 2007-2020; 0.3% of 2020 emissions; $-40/ton
Colorado:	Medium reduction potential; Low cost
Montana:	0.2 MMt between 2007-2020; 0.1% of 2020 emissions; $-12/ton
Oregon:	0.16 MMt between 2007-2025; 0.2% of 2025 emissions; Cost effective

Assessment: High Priority. Bin A. 15 out of 22 votes.

Although GHG reductions from this policy option are modest, it sends an economic signal to consumers to use energy wisely and can result in cost savings. To avoid potential challenges in implementation, impacts on all parties need to be considered.

Rate design encourages energy efficiency and conservation through such tools as inverted block rates, smart meters, and peak time surcharge rates. This option is primarily aimed at the residential sector, although there may be some commercial sector applications. Regulatory barriers and impacts on all customer classes and utilities need to be considered.